

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9556

六百五十九年八月二十一日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th, 1889.

六年禮

號七十八英港香

PRICE \$2⁵ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
August 15, FORMOSA, British str., 674, Hall, Tamshui, Amoy, and Swatow 14th August. General—DOUGLAS LARSEN & Co.
August 16, YEN-SEI Chinese str., 754, Blotches, Whampoa 16th August, General—C. M. S. N. Co.
August 16, HIDENORI MARU, Japanese str., 406, A. Maru, Port Cockburn 13th August. General—MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.
August 16, NESTOR, British str., 1,269, Elder, Liverpool 29th June, and Singapore 9th August. General—BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.
August 16, JOHAN, German steamer, 428 H. Bings, Hoochow 14th August, General—WIELKE & Co.
August 16, ALWINE, German str., 400, Bendorf, Fakoh 10th August, and Hoochow 13th, General—WIELKE & Co.
August 16, NIEGO, German steamer, 762, F. Schulz, Shanghai 13th August, General—SIEMSEN & Co.
August 16, AMOT, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, Whampoa 16th August, General—SIEMSEN & Co.
August 16, ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 807, J. Brodrich, Albany (West Australia) 10th July, Sandalwood—OZERNA.
August 16, GOLAR, Siamese bark, 542, Kent, Bangkok 2nd August, Rose Wood—CHINSE.

August 16, VALGETEN, British bark, 498, Bakke, Fredrikstad (W.A.) 13th July, Sandalwood—OZERNA.
August 16, ELETRA, German steamer, 1,176, P. Moller, Kobe 10th August, General—SIEMSEN & Co.
August 16, NANNING, British steamer, 307, B. Thomas, Manila 14th August, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
CLEANANCES.
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
16TH AUGUST.
Nestor, British str., for Yokohama.
Hedvig, British str., for Fockburn.
Hedvig, Moro Jap. str., for Port Cockburn.
Thales, British str., for Swatow.
Awoy, German str., for Ningpo.
Diamond, British str., for Amoy.
Arlington, German str., for Falun.

DEPARTURES.

August 16, ENGLIA, British str., for Sin-
gapore.
August 16, SOOCHOW, British str., for Hoochow.
August 16, TIAN, French br. for S. Francisco.
August 16, SUNGKIAN, Frigate, for Whampoa.
August 16, OSCAR MOORE, Ge. br. for Amoy.
August 16, CHEAN HEE TENG, British str., for Swatow.
August 16, DIAMANTE, British str., for Manila.
August 16, TAIHAN, British str., for Swatow.
August 16, THALES, British str., for Taiwanfo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Nestor, str., from Liverpool, &c.—239 Chi-
nese, from Singapore.
Per Formosa, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. C. Kew, and 55 Chinese.
Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai.—25 Chinese.
Per Alwina, str., from Fakoh, &c.—204 Chi-
nese.
Per Johanna, str., from Hoochow.—300 Chinese.
Per Eletra, str., from E. & G.—Mrs. Mac-
Donald, Capt. Mac-
Donald, Mr. J. Mitgau, and 108 Chinese.
REPORTS.
The British steamer *Nassing*, from Manila 14th August, reports had strong S.W. winds with heavy S.W. swell throughout the voyage.
The German steamer *Johanna*, from Hoochow 14th August, reports had strong variable wind from W.N.W. to S.E. with heavy cross seas and swells. Barometer lowest 29.41.

The British steamer *Formosa*, from Tamsui Amoy, and Swatow 14th August, reports had fresh to strong southerly winds and heavy southerly winds with squalls and rain showers, and a high sea from S. and S.W.

The German steamer *Ningo*, from Shanghai 13th August, reports had fine weather with S.W. winds to Turbulent; thence to port southerly winds with squalls and rain showers, and a high sea from S. and S.W.

The British steamer *Nestor*, from Liverpool 24th June, and Singapore 9th August, reports from Singapore to Port Sapho had moderate winds and fine weather; thence to port strong winds and dirty weather, high confused sea.

The Hawaiian bark *Heiau*, from Albany (West Australia) 10th July, reports had light variable winds from E. to N.E. then heading to N.W. wind increasing, strong gales on Cape Lewis from S.W. On the 16th July passed round the Cape wind heading to S.S.E. and S.E. with fine weather. Per *Heiau*, str., from E. & G.—Mrs. Mac-
Donald, Capt. Mac-
Donald, Mr. J. Mitgau, and 108 Chinese.

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS.

A. ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the
PRESERVATION OF WOOD.
The best and cheapest substitute for Oil-
paint and Tar.

SIMPLE APPLICATION, GREAT SAYING.
NUMEROUS TESTIMONIALS.
Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus,
Insects, and Decay.

Used during the last 12 years with the utmost
success.

The most effective preparation against the
ravages of WHITE ANTS and all other Wood-
destroying insects, above & below ground.

TESTIMONIALS of leading authorities in the Colonies.

Sold in Cans of about 450 lbs net; Price 8
cents per lb.

For Further Particulars, apply to

SCHELDE & CO.

Sole Agents,
No. 16, Stanley Street,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1889. [1230]

FOR SALE.

CH. A. S. B. E. I. D. S. I. E. C. K. S.
CHAMPAGNE, 1880 WHITE SEAL,
\$25. per case of 6 bottles, 1000 quart.
\$25. per case of 9 dozen quarts.

PAUL DUBOIS & Co.
CLARET, Grand Vin Livoile.
\$25. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LAURET, CHATEAU LABROSE.
\$15. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET.
\$25. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
\$7.50 per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.
\$5. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

JOHN WALKER & SONS OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
\$5. per case of 1 dozen bottles.

OUTLER PALMER & Co.
WINES AND SPIRITS.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [1235]

INTIMATIONS.

\$1,000 STG. Payable at Age 55, or
at death if previous (even if that event
occurs during the first twelve months),
may be secured by a payment of the rate
of 5% per quarter if commenced at
age 6, (a. b.)... 20
8 14 2 20
11 2 23
13 4 10 33
21 15 8 40
22 12 6 45

After the Policy has been three years in
force—should the Policyholder wish to
discontinue future payments—he will be able
to receive on application a Free Paid-in Policy
for proportionate amount of the Sum Assured.
For instance a man who had assured at 45, after
five years payments would be entitled to a Paid-in
Policy for £200 free of future payments, as
explained in Prospectus.

Note—it is an advantage to effect Provisions
of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of
provision will increase, death may occur before
the provision is effected, and the life insured for
will receive the life insurance for less than the sum
assured.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-BARRELED SPORTING
GUNS.

Eley's Green, Blue, & Brown CARTRIDGE
CASES.

Felt, Cloth and Grouse-proof WADES.

Cylindrical Wire CARTRIDGES.

Chilled & Common SHOT.

CAFS for C. F. & P. F. CASES.

Pigeon & Wilts "Allison" GUNPOWDER.

Reaming and Re-loading MACHINES.

Powder and Shot MEASURES.

CARTED BELTS & BAGS.

GUN CLEANING BRUSHES.

DOG WHIPS, LEADERS, & COUPLES.

SHOOTING BOOTS, STOCKINGS,

HATS, &c.

SPORTSMEN'S BUNDRIES OF ALL
KINDS.

LANE CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1889. [1236]

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTORISED CAPITAL..... \$2,000,000.
PAID UP..... 2,580,000.

LONDON : Head Office, 40, THE HEADSTONE STREET, West End Office, 25, COCKSPUR STREET.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PEKING, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit,
Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues
Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection,
and Transacts Banking and Agency Business
generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits—

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.

Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.

On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per
Annum on the daily balance.

AGENT DEPARTMENT.

For the convenience of those returning to
Europe, an Agency Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank, for the
transaction of Personal Agency of every descrip-
tion.

Pay and Pensions collected.

Bags charged, warehoused, or forwarded.

Insurance effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong Branch
Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [1237]

BANKS AND LAND COS.

NOTICE.
RULES OF THE HONG KONG
SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be
conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10
to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than \$1 or more than \$250 at
one time will be received. No depositor
may deposit more than \$2,000 at one time.

3.—Depositors may at their credit my of their opinion
transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on their
daily balanced account.

5.—Depositors will be supplied gratis
with a Pass-Book, which will be used for
cash payment or withdrawal. Depositors must
not make any entries themselves in their Pass-
Books, but should send them to be written up
at least twice a year, about the beginning of
January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and
Shanghai Post Office in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the Depositor or
his duly appointed Agent and the production of
his Pass-Book are necessary.

8.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

9.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

10.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

11.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

12.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

13.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

14.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

15.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

16.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

17.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

18.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

19.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

20.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

21.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

22.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company, or to the Hongkong and Shanghai
Post Office in Hongkong and China.

23.—Correspondence to the business of the
Bank or marked "HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK"
will be addressed to the Post Office by the
name of the Company,

INTIMATIONS.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

Purifiers and Headache.

For Gout and Indigestion.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best Remedy for Diseases Com-

mon among the Poor, and for those

suffering in Warm Climates. DINNEFORD & CO., Chemists,

London, and of Druggists and Skinkeepers through-

out the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

In drawing attention to our special preparations, we beg to state that we continue to import Drugs, Chemicals, and Goods of every kind from Europe and America. No other quality is kept in Stock. Our best experience and intimate acquaintance with the Trade and the best sources of supply enables us to purchase direct from the Producers on the very best terms, and thus gives us an advantage which enables us to offer our Customers the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of all Specialties of our own Manufacture or putting up, as compared with similar articles from elsewhere.

WATSON'S LODISIDE
SAEOPARILLA.

PREPARED FROM THE PINES.

BED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

(Imported "Ex Vaco,")

and containing in each drachm one grain of

Cinnamon and Cloves.

These medicaments have long rank

as the most certain alternatives known, being in

indicated in all diseases of the skin, and in effusions

arising from poverty or impurity of the Blood.

Price—8s. or Bottles 1.50 each. 15s. 00 per dozen

10s. 00. 2.50. 24.00.

WATSON'S
FLUID EXTRACT
OF
TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLUM.This preparation will be found satisfactory
and valuable in the treatment of sick-headache
and biliousness when the bowels and liver are
affected from climatic or other causes.

In Bottles \$1 and \$10 each.

WATSON'S
TASTELESS ELIXIR
OF
CASCARA SAGRADA.acts as a "Tonic Laxative" and establishes
regularity in chronic Constipation.

In Bottles \$1 and \$10 each.

WATSON'S
VINE DE QUINQUINA.This Wine possesses the tonic and anti-febrile
properties of the well-known Cinchona
Quinqua or Jenkin's Bark, combined with the
strengthening qualities of the finest Port Wine.It is particularly useful in cases of sick-headache
and biliousness when the bowels and liver are
affected from climatic or other causes.

In Bottles \$1.50 each.

WATSON'S
QUININA AND IRON
TONIC.

This Tonic is strongly recommended in all dis-

eases characterized by Anæmia, Weakness, and

for promoting and restoring a healthy appetite

and imparting strength and vigour to the system.

In Bottles \$1 and \$10 each.

WATSON'S
AROMATIC QUININE WINE.An agreeable preparation of the Sulphates of
Quinine in combination with Aromatic. Espe-
cially useful as a Tonic in cases of Debility,
resulting from Fever, enervating effects of oil-
mate, &c.

Price \$1 per Bottle.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, China and Manila. 18—19

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

BIRTH.

On the 16th August, at "Dundorf," Mount Ke-
neth, the wife of C. W. Richards, of twins (daughter).

1889.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 17TH, 1889.

THE transfer from Canton to Wuhsang of His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwangs, is an event of some interest, and importance to foreigners as well as natives in South China. CHANG CHIN-KUNG was appointed to the Governor-Generalship of the Two Kwangs in August, 1884, and has therefore held that important post for five years, during which he has ruled with a firm hand. His administration has been marked by vigour, if not always by justice to foreigners. In many ways he has shown himself an enlightened ruler, anxious for the improvement of the great territory under his sway, and has inaugurated several enterprises designed for the benefit of the people, while he has also sanctioned the development of mines in his jurisdiction. At the same time he has shown himself persistently hostile to foreigners, jealous of their acquiring the least footing in Kwangtung, and, pertinaciously ignoring instructions from Peking, he has reluctantly refused to remove the obstructions to navigation placed in the Pearl river during the Franco-Chinese war. Indeed he has throughout his administration shown himself the consistent enemy of the foreigner, and has never concealed his prejudices. A frank foe is better any day than a false friend; and CHANG CHIN-KUNG has certainly never pretended to be actuated by the interests of foreigners.

Whether His Excellency's transference to the Vice-royalty of the Hu-kwang has any political significance, or is merely an ordinary appointment, we cannot say. The Chinese appear to attach no significance to it. His Excellency LU-YU, the present occupant of that post, has been promoted, and CHANG is accordingly transferred. LU-YU, a former Viceroy of the Hu-kwang, being designated his successor at Canton. But we imagine the Peking Government have a purpose in appointing CHANG to the Hu province, as he will then be posted at the southern terminus of his proposed strategical line of railway. That rail-

way will be built, and it is reasonable to suppose that the Central Government may desire the projector to undertake the superintendence. It is stated, on native authority, that LU-YU has declined to undertake the work unless he is first allowed to continue the Tientsin railway to Tungchow, as the non-completion of this will cause him to lose face. There is consequence something in the nature of a deadlock in the North. The reactionary party are strongly inclined to the Viceroy of Chihli and do all they can to befuddle and annoy him. CHANG CHIN-KUNG, on the contrary, is in high favour at the Court in Peking. He is regarded as an oracle who can do no wrong, and his recommendations are sure of receiving attention. His anti-foreign propensities and his services in checking Russia combine to render him a personal favourite of the Imperial Prince and the Palace officials. The Emperor's Tutor, who is perhaps at the moment the most influential personage in the Empire, is a man of similar stamp, and no doubt friendly with CHANG, who is undoubtedly the rising sun in the Chinese political firmament.

Meantime it is possible that the advent of His Excellency LU-YU to Canton will not be without some benefit to foreigners and to the trade. So long as CHANG reigned at Canton there could be no prospect of the upper branches of the Churing-ho river being opened to foreign trade, and little likelihood—as we have seen—of the obstructions to steamer navigation between Whampoa and Canton being removed. The new Viceroy is an elder brother of LU-YU, and is, we believe, though conservative in his notions, by no means strongly anti-foreign. It may be possible to induce him to listen to representations, possibly even to take action on them. CHANG has simply turned a deaf ear to all appeals. He wants nothing from foreigners, beyond being delivered from their presence, and daily declines to do anything that may encourage them to remain. This view has tinged his policy throughout his administration, which has consequently not been a favourable one for foreign interests. And he is, in such good odour in Peking that contumacy on his part, even against Imperial instructions, would only be regarded as a virtue. Hence the change can hardly be for the worse so far as foreign interests are concerned, unless LU-YU should happen to unite with CHANG's prejudices an Oriental duplicity which the latter, to do him justice, has never displayed.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself to blame. It is difficult to accredit the Central Government of incivility, and European haste to lend a helping hand, when perhaps help is required, is not the very best way to teach a conservative race like Chinese the absurdity that exists for practising among themselves some of the own most excellent precepts.

The following appears in the Singapore Free Press:—Negotiations are being privately made in London for the purchase of large tracts of land in the Tung-tung and Belait streams which are nominally under the Government of the Sultan of Brunei. We are informed by an Englishman, who has no official power in this part of his territory, that these lands are being bought by persons in Singapore who if the negotiations carry through will receive a Chop from either the Sultan or his Wazirs, who are also hopelessly poor in debt that they would be guilty of any extravagance to obtain a little ready money. Probably the sale will be effected, the money paid over to the Sultan, and the grantee will be given a title to the land. Do these people really give up their entire property for the sake of the security of their infant? One thing is tolerably certain, namely, if China is unable to cope with famine she has only herself

TO BE LET.

THE PEAK.

TO BE LET FURNISHED, fr.
of August till end of October. On middle
Chelot's Mount Kellat, sober, "The
Apply to

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [159]

TWO ROOMS TO LET.

Apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1889. [1705]

TO LET.

From 1st August to end of October.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, Praya East, No. 11, next to the German Consulate.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.,
5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [1481]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

No. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Rent \$300 and Taxe.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13 Praya Central,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1889. [212]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

Nos. 35 & 37, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
The Buildings are now solidly built, and the 1st & 3rd Floors are well ventilated European Quarters, containing 4 Large Rooms, Cook House and Bath Room each, and with Water laid on; and the Ground Floors are very suitable for an Aerated Water Manufactory, as the Back Yard has a constant supply of pure spring water flowing out of the rocks from the mountain.

TO LET on 1st September.

A SMALL THREE STOREY EUROPEAN HOUSE, No. 37, Wan Chai Road, near No. 2, POLICE STATION.
For Particulars, apply toJ. M. ARMSTRONG,
Antiques.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1889. [1330]

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, Possession from 1st May.

Apply to

DOUGLAS & LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [1668]

TO BE LET.

MAT HOUSE AT THE PEAK—Im-
mediate Possession.AN ALFREY & WELL-FURNISHED
HOUSE, Possession from 1st Sept.A PORTION of "BEACONFIELD ARCADE,"
"BISNICE VILLA," POKEFUM; faces due
South West.

Apply to

SHARP & Co.,
BEACONFIELD ARCADE,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1889. [133]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS,"
MAZAGAN GATE, A SPACIOUS FIVE
ROOMED HOUSE, with Basement and Out-
house; excellent view. Expected to be ready
1st August next.

Apply to

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. [1337]

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS,"
AT MAGAZINE GATE,"TUSCULUM" is very comfortable and
very cool, 5 ROOMED DUPLEX WITH TENNIS
COULD. For 1st Sept.

No. 9, SEYMORE TERRACE.

WESTBOURNE VILLAS, North. Water
and Garden on Garden and Tennis Court.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [131]

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate
Rates, in First-class Godowns.STEAMER CARGOS discharged on
favourable terms.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [1364]

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 7, UPPER MOSQUE
TERACE, Possession on 1st Sept.

Apply to

O. V. A.
Club Lusitano.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1889. [1587]

TO LET.

A PART of a HOUSE in one of the
healthiest positions of the Colony.FIVE ROOMS; Bath Room attached to Bed-
room.

W. E. L. C.

Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [529]

NOTICE.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS
TO BE LET with immediate Possession

Apply to

ARTHUR B. BODYK.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [1160]

TO BE LET.

"BELMONT," No. 5, CASTLE ROAD.

Apply to

No. 14, CANE ROAD.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889. [1634]

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, with Small
Bedroom attached.

Apply to

CRUCKSHANK & Co. LTD.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1889. [1723]HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

&c.

5 to 10 a.m. every quarter of an hour.

12 to 2 p.m. every half hour.

8 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 a.m. to 12 to 1.30 p.m. every quarter of an hour

4 to 8 p.m. every quarter of an hour

9, 10, 11, 12, and 11 p.m.

Special CARDS may be obtained on application
to the Superintendent.Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-
Cent Coupons and REDUCED TICKETS at the
Office.MACEWEN, PRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [1618]

TO THE DEAD.

A 1/2 page Illustrated Book of Deeds,

Noise in the Head, how cured at your
homes.

Price 10 Cents; Address Dr. NICHOLSON, 5

Old Court House Street, Calcutta. [1159]

HONGKONG BILLIAR ASSOCIATION
CHIN WOO KWAN YEEH.

CHALLENGE CUES.—SECOND STAGE.

The FIRST COMPETITION for the 2nd Stage,
will take place next SATURDAY, 17th inst.,
at 3.15 P.M. under the Conditions already
notified.The Entrance Fee for this Stage, i.e. 30 cents
(if not already paid) must be sent to me
before 5 P.M. on Friday, 16th Aug.A. SHETTON HOOPER,
Honorary Secretary,
Cave of Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1889. [189]

INSURANCES.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
Head Office—Hongkong.
CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
PAID UP CAPITAL \$ 400,000
RESERVE FUND \$ 650,000
CLAIMS PAID 710,000
BONUSES PAID 400,000
RISKS accepted at CURRENT RATES of
PREMIUM.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1889. [1723]

TO LET.

From 1st August to end of October.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, Praya
East, No. 11, next to the German Con-
sulate.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.,
5, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1889. [1481]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

No. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.

Rent \$300 and Taxe.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,
13 Praya Central,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1889. [212]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

Nos. 35 & 37, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
The Buildings are now solidly built, and the 1st & 3rd Floors are well ventilated European Quarters, containing 4 Large Rooms, Cook House and Bath Room each, and with Water laid on; and the Ground Floors are very suitable for an Aerated Water Manufactory, as the Back Yard has a constant supply of pure spring water flowing out of the rocks from the mountain.

TO LET on 1st September.

A SMALL THREE STOREY EURO-
PEAN HOUSE, No. 37, Wan Chai Road, near
No. 2, POLICE STATION.
For Particulars, apply toJ. M. ARMSTRONG,
Antiques.
Hongkong, 5th August, 1889. [1330]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

No. 2, DOUGLAS VILLAS, Possession from 1st May.

Apply to

DOUGLAS & LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [1668]

TO BE LET.

MAT HOUSE AT THE PEAK—Im-
mediate Possession.AN ALFREY & WELL-FURNISHED
HOUSE, Possession from 1st Sept.A PORTION of "BEACONFIELD ARCADE,"
"BISNICE VILLA," POKEFUM; faces due
South West.

Apply to

SHARP & Co.,
BEACONFIELD ARCADE,
Hongkong, 24th July, 1889. [133]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS,"
MAZAGAN GATE, A SPACIOUS FIVE
ROOMED HOUSE, with Basement and Out-
house; excellent view. Expected to be ready
1st August next.

Apply to

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. [1337]

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS,"
AT MAGAZINE GATE,"TUSCULUM" is very comfortable and
very cool, 5 ROOMED DUPLEX WITH TENNIS
COULD. For 1st Sept.

No. 9, SEYMORE TERRACE.

WESTBOURNE VILLAS, North. Water
and Garden on Garden and Tennis Court.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. [131]

TO LET.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS

Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate
Rates, in First-class Godowns.STEAMER CARGOS discharged on
favourable terms.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889. [1364]

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 7, UPPER MOSQUE
TERACE, Possession on 1st Sept.

Apply to

O. V. A.
Club Lusitano.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1889. [1587]

TO LET.

A PART of a HOUSE in one of the
healthiest positions of the Colony.FIVE ROOMS; Bath Room attached to Bed-
room.

W. E. L. C.

Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1889. [529]

NOTICE.

OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS
TO BE LET with immediate Possession

Apply to

ARTHUR B. BODYK.
Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. [1160]

TO BE LET.

"BELMONT," No. 5, CASTLE ROAD.

Apply to

No. 14, CANE ROAD.
Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889. [1634]

TO LET.

A FURNISHED ROOM, with Small
Bedroom attached.

Apply to

CRUCKSHANK & Co. LTD.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1889. [1723]HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM-
WAYS COMPANY,